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Evening Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, August 22, 1870

Supreme Court Decisions.

The head notes of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, for the last term, are now ready, in pamphlet form, at this office. Price, one dollar.

Painful Accident.

This afternoon, as the Macon train was coming into the city, Mr. J. E. Godfrey attempted to get off near his residence; as he did so he fell and his hand was caught under the car wheel, which ran over and mutilated it terribly.

Colonel Howard's Letter on the Appointment of a State Geologist.

We yield our editorial space below to Colonel Howard's admirable letter on the subject of the appointment of a State Geologist, and the importance of developing the great resources of the State. This subject is, by all odds, the most important and the most practical that engrosses legislative attention. The immeasurable capacities of this Commonwealth need but development to make this the foremost State of the Union, and a system at once judicious and generous should be adopted at the proper time. Above all things, all politics must be disconnected from the matter. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

To Mr. R. W. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee of Agriculture for the House of Representatives:

I hope, sir, that you will not think that I assume too much, or take an unseemly liberty in addressing you with as much publicity as I am now doing in this letter. My apology is the great importance of the subject to our whole public which makes the burthen of what I shall have to say, and the additional fact, that you have been called on by the organization of our House of Representatives to take the especial charge of all subjects germane to the matter I shall discuss.

Wiving all further preface, I beg to call your attention to what I have to suggest upon the subject. You have before your committee, as I understand, the appointment of a State Geologist, and the details for a complete geological reconnoisance of the State.

For either of these projects I am clearly convinced the times are unpropitious and the State utterly unprepared. Few men who have not given the subject a faithful attention can have an idea of what is meant by the labor and expense of a geological survey of so vast and fruitful a field as the State of Georgia. It will require, in the first place, a man of such physical and scientific adaptations as few men possess anywhere, and no one that I know of in Georgia. This may have a sound of invidiousness, but it is by no means meant for this, and is only spoken in perfect candor and in the honest purpose with which we intend to deal with the question. But let this be as it may, are we prepared in this day of dejection, uncertainty and poverty to make an annual appropriation of certainly as much as ten thousand dollars for ten years to come, to keep a corps of surveying and prospectors in the field. To start out with anything short of an inexorable purpose to finish the work would be to seek for water in the desert, and stop your descent before you reached the life-giving stream. It should be remembered that as laborious as the mere physical effort is of making a geological survey of the State, it is the drawing and engraving of maps that runs the expense to such frightful proportions. But serious as the objection of expense is, the selection of the right man to entrust this great work with, is for the present the serious obstacle. It would be next to impossible to keep party and political favoritism from doing its baleful work when we come to make our appointment of the chief who should conduct this vast undertaking. Do I then object to the work *per se*? By no means. If I did, it would evince on my part such an unappreciative estimate of applied science, and such a woeful want of acquaintance with the results of similar enterprises as would do discredit to my information or judgment. It would be hard indeed, sir, to estimate in numbers the mere pecuniary value of a perfect geological survey of the State of Georgia, to say nothing of the indirect and incidental good it would do every family in the State. It is first because of the immense importance I attach to the grand achievment that I call upon you to use your weight and influence to prevent any step which, leading to failure, would discourage the friends of the movement, and more deeply eradicate the prejudices which already exist against it. Let us make haste slowly, and when we come to make a public appeal in behalf of the same, let our plans be so thoroughly perfected in their details, and the individuals elected to reduce them to practical effect so highly commended by their characters and qualifications that the measure will be a favorite one with the people, and have their heartiest support. In this hope we shall signally fail by pressing the attempt now.

But is this all? Is there nothing to do now in behalf of the undeveloped and derelict resources of Georgia? Very far from it. This day corps of explorers should be at work throughout the wide expanse of our soil, bringing from the obscurity of the ages things of value, that are now as sadly lost to the world as if the Creator's hand had never made them. We venture to say that if the book of nature as it records the chapter on Georgia could be read to-day, there is not a living man in the State who would recognize this as the State of his birth. Let no man poh poh this as hyperbolical rant. Let no doubting heart say why, have not men seen and heard of this before, and how is it that for the first time we are having real live men among us? This is no new sneer, if our assertions of the existence of a terra incognita in Georgia is a new idea. All progressive people must meet this same check. That man who is not willing to say of his times, "It is finished," and then close the book, must expect the inert, the despondent and the cynical to indulge their vein, and say a great many chilly things. This will stop progress, however, about as much as the skeptic in astronomy would check the diurnal sweep of the planet by pulling against a post. The men who advance civilization, and the true patriot, lay their account in carrying all dead weights as well as the natural and inevitable burthens of reform. But, sir, it may not be amiss to say for the benefit of the stand-still-do-nothings, who suppose our task is done and the State finished, to speak of a few things in which we are interested, and which may be new to them.

Eight months ago, or thereabouts, a State official had it hinted merely that in a small and by no means a leading county in Northwest Georgia, there were vast mineral treasures unexplored and undescribed. He selected a man whose splendid intellect, integrity and public spirit he well knew he could trust, and directed him to see and report if these things were so. A reconnoisance of twenty odd days, and at an expense of two hundred dollars to the State, gave this result: The discovery of a vein of iron ore eight miles long, pure fossiliferous ore, which produces iron of such quality that it would bear shipment to Pittsburgh. The vein is from ten to fifty feet wide and of unexplored depth.

Coal was found, which is unknown in the United States, but in barely two or three localities, and which will do to use in its natural state in cases where most coals need to be cosked. The seams of this grand field vary from ten inches to seven feet in thickness, and one seam crops out not far a mile, and is from five to seven feet thick. Its close proximity sand stone lime and fire clay, all that the iron-master wants, are found grouped in the locality. What has already been the result of this twenty days' honest work by a great man and the petty expenditure of two hundred dollars? Why, two companies have already been formed to bring out the avails of this world of locked up treasure. Six charters for railroads to tap this El Dorado are now before our Legislature, and a large section of these lands has been bought, which, for a half century, barely had a value. Imagine what must be the army of men which some day, and ere long, must be moved on this point to wake its grand resources, what increased wealth of our people to come from this once barren spot, what the enlarged taxable fund for the behoof of all what the enhancement of value for all adjacent and contumacious territory and property? A man would be rash to attempt to predict the result of this humble beginning. So we may and would no doubt see, if intelligent explorations could be made in Northeastern Georgia, the same results. That Southern paradise needs the good angel of progress only to have its long closed doors unlocked to the wonder of the world. But no section of the glorious old State is barren of these noble boasts. On the St. Mary's, strange as it may sound, the orchardist is to have his grand career. There is the home of the peach, and then that almost universal scourge, the "curculio," was never known. The government could well afford to bestow a reward of millions upon the enterprising discoverer of a remedy against this curse. How many men in Georgia have known before, that there is a section of our State where the curculio has never depredated? How many know that the basin of Okefenokee, *in seven miles*, shows an actual fall of one hundred feet, and yet it drips and seeps its useless water into the Saint Mary? What if the people could be made to believe that by a canal only seven miles long, tapping these waters, our brethren in the low country could have an available water power greater than that of Lowell? Would we keep them long out of its employment, and all that region from the infinitude of resulting advantages? It is not possible. But why are we sleeping over all this? Why is the night of the savage still covering all these vast possibilities away from human sight? We must answer that question for ourselves, so full of self-reproach. To your intelligent public spirit I appeal for the awakening voice, the encouraging word. Let us wait for the State Geologist till the better day coming, but let us not wait one day longer for his forerunner. That man should be the *explorer* of the State who, without being a thorough man of science, is yet the right arm of that man. The resources of the State known and to be discovered—the mine, the herb, the tree, the range for flock and herd, the manurial agents, the water power, the artesian well, in short, every earthly good thing which is upon the face of the soil or under it, which we may have if we seek it aright, should be the especial care of this man to seek out and set the active and resistless mind of our whole people to work upon. The theme is vast, beyond complete expansion, and I have only barely suggested it. T. C. HOWARD.

Georgia News.

Columbus wants water-works.

Sweet potatoes are selling, out of wagons, in Columbus at $1 35 per bushel.

The Mountain Signal says "we will have an election this fall."

The Police Barracks in Savannah have been completed.

Brunswick is to have a regatta on the 30th.

A gas-fitter was badly bitten by a Newfoundland dog in Savannah last week.

Mr. McCord was killed in Upson county, on the 18th, by a man named Taylor, who fled.

Americus has gone wild over an egg plant weighing four pounds and three-quarters.

The shanty of a 15th amendment, in Monroe, was burned on Friday, and two of his children in it.

The fair of the Wilkes County Agricultural Society will be held on the 13th of October next.

Mr. F. P. Eberhart, a good and highly esteemed citizen of Elbert county, died at his residence on Monday last.

There are now thirteen bar-rooms flourishing in Brunswick, paying into the treasury the neat sum of two thousand dollars.

A 15th amendment living in Russell county, Alabama, sold his first bale of cotton in Columbus a few days ago, and says he will make nineteen more.

A youthful 15th amendment has been victimizing the merchants of Americus, by means of a pass-book he found belonging to Mr. Tommy.

N. Curtis, of Dahlonega, last week, interviewed Esquire Moore with a five pound rock, but didn't "rock him to sleep" by that interview.

The Red Bone camp meeting and the annual Methodist Episcopal district meeting will commence at Red Bone camp ground, in Marion county, Georgia, on Wednesday, August 24.

Two young men in Monroe interviewed each other last week in Monroe. The acquaintance of one was cut—in three places, quite seriously.

Mr. R. G. Beall died very suddenly at his residence near Box Spring, on the 11th instant. He had an attack of apoplexy, and lived but a brief period.

The Richmond county camp meeting will commence at the new camp ground, Spring Hill, about eight miles from Augusta, on Wednesday next, and hold to Sunday night, 27th instant.

A convention of the counties composing the second Congressional district is called to be held at Americus on the 31st of September, for the purpose of nominating candidates to the unexpired term of the 41st and for the 42d Congress.

The Wilkes County Agricultural Club have elected the following officers: General R. Toombs, President; Captain T. T. Hunter, first Vice-President; Samuel Barnett, second Vice-President; James R. DuBose, Secretary; General D. M. DuBose, Treasurer; M. G. Robert, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. James Steed, a venerable gentleman of three scores and ten, killed a fine buck in Talbot county last week. The corn crop of Talbot county was never better than now. One farmer expects to make 3,000 bushels. Another has 75 acres upon which the best judges pronounce a yield of 25 bushels per acre.

A Methodist district meeting, embracing representatives from all the Stations in the Athens district, will be held in Madison on Wednesday, the 29th inst., and continuing four days. A large number of ministers and delegates are expected to be in attendance upon the meeting. The Rev. Thomas Pierce is the Presiding Elder of this district.

Samuel Lary, who owns the place formerly owned by John Hillsman, near Powelton, in Hancock, runs six plows, and has in cultivation the present year one hundred acres of corn, and eighty acres of cotton. His corn, it is believed, will yield an average of over 25 bushels to the acre. His corn crop (including shucks, fodder and pasturage) is worth $6,000, and if no disaster strikes it his cotton will probably yield $5,000 more.

A duel was fought at Dr. Reed's plantation, near Savannah, on Friday, between Mr. Ludlow Cohen and Capt. E. P. Alkin. At the fifth fire Mr. Cohen fell, mortally wounded, the ball passing through the abdomen, cutting the intestines. Cohen expired at a quarter to three o'clock that evening. The pistols used were the regular old style dueling pistol, smooth bore, with a calibre of a three-fourth ounce ball. Capt. Alkin, who was unhurt, surrendered himself to Justice Marsh, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. Warrants for the arrest of Capt. Alkin and his seconds have been issued.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

Senate called to order by President Conley.

Prayer by Wesley Prettyman.

Mr. Smith, (36th) moved to reconsider the action on the bill for the relief of Isaac Garrison, of Coweta county.

Mr. Holcombe opposed reconsideration, and said that if Mr. Garrison had left his wife and married another woman, he ought to suffer the penalty of the law.

Bill reconsidered, amended and passed.

Mr. Holcombe moved to reconsider action on the resolution making J. C. Hendrix secretary *pro tem.*, but withdrew it.

A message was received from Governor Bullock communicating a letter from the Secretary of War, dated in 1869, asking the assent of the Legislature to the purchase of Andersonville. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were read the first time:

Mr. Smith, (7th)—To incorporate the town of Cairo, in Thomas county.

Mr. Nesbitt—To change the lines between the counties of Baker and Miller.

Mr. Welch—To change the time of holding Dougherty Superior Court.

Mr. Dickey—To change the lines between the counties of Gilmer and Fannin.

Campbell, (15th amendment)—Offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to return the bill to repeal certain sections of the Code, so far as they apply to the city of Savannah, without a report.

Mr. Burns opposed the resolution, and moved to table it. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Dunning, and Campbell, (15th amendment,) favored the passage of the resolution.

Messrs. Burns, Smith, (7th) and Wellborn opposed it.

Mr. Burns offered a substitute, but Campbell, (15th amendment) called the previous question it order to cut it off.

Messrs. Burns and Holcombe opposed the previous question.

The call for the previous question was not sustained, by yeas 12, nays 15.

Mr. Burns offered his substitute instructing the Judiciary Committee to report at as early a day as practicable, either for or against the bill to repeal certain sections of the code so far as they relate to the city of Savannah.

Mr. Hinton favored adopting the substitute, in an earnest and forcible speech.

Mr. Harris opposed the substitute.

Mr. Burns said that if the gentleman said that any one on the Democratic side proposed to take away from or deprive the colored man from voting, he stated what was false and known to be false.

Mr. Harris hurled back the charge.

Mr. Burns repeated the assertion that the charge was false, and that he was responsible for what he said outside of the Senate chamber. Parties are here, from nowhere and representing nobody nor nothing, who desire the passage of this bill for their own advantage.

Bradley (15th amendment) offered an amendment to the substitute offered by Mr. Burns, that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Mr. Smith (7th) favored Mr. Burns' resolution.

Campbell (15th amendment) charged that the city authorities of Savannah did not protect the colored men there. The police are instructed to deter parties from voting.

At the close of his political address the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, August 22, 1870.

The House met at the usual hour and was called to order by Mr. Tweedy, Speaker *pro tem.*

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brantly.

The journal of Saturday was read.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick the action of the House on Friday last was reconsidered in so far as it relates to the adoption of a resolution offered by him to appoint a committee to investigate and report whether or not any undue influence was used to secure the passage of the resolution to purchase the Opera House.

After the reconsideration the said resolution was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of Meriwether, the rules were suspended for the purpose of reading "the bill to authorize the Governor to borrow money to pay members of the General Assembly," the third time. The bill was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Senate.

Mr. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted a report, saying that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a school bill (which bill was originated and drawn by Mr. Rice of Columbia).

On motion two hundred copies of the said bill was ordered to be printed, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Harper, of Terrell, moved to suspend the rules to take up a resolution prohibiting new matter from being introduced after Wednesday next, which did not prevail.

Mr. Fitzpatrick offered a resolution that a committee of five from this House be appointed to investigate and report if any undue influence was brought to bear upon any member or members of this House to secure their votes for the purchase of the Opera House, and that Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Scott, Harper of Terrell, Turnipseed and Maxwell, be appointed on that committee.

Mr. Anderson said he had voted against the purchase, but that he is unwilling to see this House or members, who differed from him, dragged before committees on every occasion on charges of bribery.

Mr. Phillips favored the resolution, and said that if any member had been bribed he was in favor of expelling him.

Mr. Costin said that he agreed with Mr. Anderson, and that the practice of hauling up the House before committees is becoming a nuisance.

Mr. Bethune said that he did not believe that the gentleman from Bibb had any right to name the committee—which appointment was for the Speaker of the House, and that the suspected persons should have been named—that he would not hesitate to name a man he suspected of a crime.

Mr. Turner said that he did not believe any man was guilty, yet he could see no objection to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Turner called the previous question on the motion of Mr. Lee.

A message from the Governor enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to land already purchased by the United States Government for a National Cemetery, was taken up and read, and the message and communication were referred to a special committee.

Mr. Hall, of Glynn, moved to suspend the rules to take up a resolution looking to the investigation and report to a committee of the practicability of a ship canal connecting the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, by means of which the Mississippi Valley and Atlantic Ocean can be connected, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, recommended the passage of the following bills:

To incorporate the town of Hoganeville.

To amend the act to incorporate the town of De Soto.

To incorporate the Chattahoochee Railroad Company.

To amend an act to incorporate the city of Americus.

To incorporate the town of Harlem, etc.

Mr. O'Neal, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, recommended the passage of the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to extend, continue and renew the Banking Privileges of the Central Railroad and Banking Company.

Also, a bill requiring the Supreme Court Reporter to publish decisions in pamphlet form.

Also, an act to amend an act prohibiting the sale of agricultural products in Lowndes county.

The same committee recommend that the following bills do not pass, to-wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the Planters' Warehouse Company of Macon.

Also, a bill to allow compensation to Ordinaries for county services, etc.

The message of the Governor transmitting reports of the Public Institutions, was read.

Two hundred copies were ordered printed, and the different portions thereof were referred to appropriate committees.

A message from the Senate was received saying, that the following bill had passed that body, in which they ask the concurrence of this House, to-wit:

A bill for the relief of J. D. Harrison, of Coweta county.

Also, that the Senate adopted a resolution declaring J. C. Hendrix secretary pro tem.

The call of the counties being the regular order of the day, the following bills were read the first time, to-wit:

Mr. Harper, of Terrell—A bill to regulate the payment of fees for county advertising, etc.

Mr. Harper of Sumter, to legalize certain acts of the Mayor of Americus.

To authorize the Mayor and Council of Americus to issue bonds for railroad purposes, &c.

Mr. Cobb, to amend the act to incorporate the city of Americus, &c.

Mr. Bryant, to repeal section 24 of the act to organize the Court of Common Pleas of the city of Augusta.

Mr. Darnell, to change the line between Cherokee and Pickens counties.

Mr. McArthur, to alter and amend the act to incorporate the Darien Banking Company.

A bill for the relief of Melissa Wilkes.

Mr. Hall, of Meriwether—A bill to declare the law as to previous attempted suspensions of the statute of limitations.

Mr. Price—A bill to add certain lots in Lumpkin to the county of Dawson.

Mr. Hall, of Meriwether—A bill to carry into effect the 17th section, 5th article, constitution of Georgia.

Mr. Sisson—A bill to establish a city court for the city of Atlanta.

Mr. Gullatt—A bill to limit the hours of daily labor to eight hours per day.

Mr. Fryer—A bill to secure the payment of costs for tax collectors, sheriffs, constables, etc.

To incorporate the town of Blakeley.

A bill to exempt certain persons in Early county from jury duty.

Mr. Joiner—A bill to authorize the ordinary of Dougherty county to levy a tax to build a jail at Albany.

Mr. Armstrong—A bill to authorize I. Holeyman to peddle without paying license.

Mr. Osgood—A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Chatham county to pass accounts of magistrates, etc., in certain cases.

Mr. Hinson—A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Crawford county to make title to certain property for church purposes.

Mr. Cleghorn—A bill to repeal sections 765 and 766 of Revised Code.

Mr. Rice—A bill to add the county of Columbia to the Northern Circuit, and the county of Glascock to the Middle Circuit.

Mr. Pepper—An act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the town of Morganton.

Mr. Turner—A bill to amend the constitution of Georgia, so as to allow females to vote.

Also, a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission to codify the laws, etc.

Mr. Johnson, of Spalding—A bill to repeal section 4428, Irwin's code.

Mr. Hillyer—A resolution requesting the Governor to inform this body of the results of an act passed in 1867, establishing a domestic and foreign commission of immigration, etc.

Mr. Hall, of Glynn—A resolution concerning a ship canal between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, which resolution was referred to committee on Agricultural and Internal Improvement.

Mr. Fitzpatrick presented a protest against the purchase of the Opera House as a Capitol, which protest was ordered to be spread on the journal.

Mr. Price moved to hold an evening session from 4 to 6 o'clock, which motion did not prevail.

Mr. Johnson, of Spalding, presented a bill to make burglary punishable with death. Said bill was read the first time.

The Speaker announced that Presley Wright had been appointed assistant messenger.

Mr. Hillyer offered a substitute for Mr. Turner's resolution in relation to discharge of convicts, requiring the appointment of a joint committee to confer with the keeper of the penitentiary and lessees, to arrange for receiving and discharging convicts, which substitute was adopted.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Brewster, Johnstone and Hall.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House was declared adjourned until 9 A. M., to-morrow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The consul at Liverpool reports to the State Department, that in consequence of the continued increase of fever in Liverpool, he has deemed it his duty to suspend the issue of certificates of bills of health for the present.

During the five days previous to August 6th, 160 cases were received into the Parish Hospital, which is full to overflowing.

There are two hundred and ten more cases under treatment than were a month ago.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 21.—Private letters describe the conduct of Marshal Canrobert, in the battle of Doncourt as heroic in the extreme. During the entire day, in front of the lines, he headed the charges. An aide-de-camp had an arm shot off by his side.

Strong bodies of troops, belonging to McMahon's corps, are moving towards the Vosges.

The deputy to the Corps announced to persons around the chamber that the Prussians had entered Chatillon Sur Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians were moving on Paris via Lazanne.

It is now reported that Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy on an important mission.

Palikao's statement was read to a large crowd, wildly cheered.

Trochu has issued another proclamation, saying Paris must stand a siege.

Frederick William is reported to be at Ganmont.

The bourse fell to-day in anticipation of a new loan.

Marshal Bazaine has decided not to leave Metz.

Another large seizure of arms has been made.

Indications are strong that an extended conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

Bismarck is at Pont a Mousson.

Dispatch of Baltic victory is false.

Large bodies of troops, in fine condition, pass through Paris day and night for the front.

The capital has been supplied with immense quantities of provisions and munitions during the past two weeks, and could now stand a siege of six months. The rapidity of accumulation is wonderful, and continues.

The Gaulois relates that when the Emperor offered the Governorship of Paris and the command of the forces here to Trochu, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper, and must be absolutely uncontrolled. The Emperor replied: "General, I confide to you the safety of the capital. Take command."

Republican and Democratic journals praise Trochu for his independence and firmness.

Count Palikao's statement that the Prussians have been driven into the quarries of Gaumont is repeated from other sources.

Trochu's proclamation: To the National Garde, Garde Mobile, troops and seamen in the army of Paris, and all the defenders of the capital: In the midst of events of the highest importance I have been appointed Governor. Honor is great, and peril also. I depend on your patriotism should Paris be subdued to a siege. Never was there a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effeminated the country. You have before you the example of the army, which has fought one to three. Their heroic struggles compel the admiration of all. Show by your conduct that you have the feeling of profound responsibility resting upon you.

PONT A MOUSSON, August 21.—It is represented that the Prussians continue extortional exactions from the people. They endeavor to make five thousand people feed one hundred and fifty thousand troops.

Journals urge energetic reprisals by the Baltic fleet.

Advices from Mulhouse report that the Prussians have entered Erstein; also, that the garrison of Strasbourg had made another sortie, capturing and killing a considerable number of the enemy.

A number of Prussians were seen near Saint Marie aux Mines.

The enemy have not besieged Schlattscabl.

A dispatch from a Prussian source announces the resumption of the bombardment of Strasbourg.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Chalons.

The excitement of the people of Paris last night, on account of the news, was intense. When the evening journals appeared the people fought for the first copies.

August 21.—The Crown Prince visited the King here to-day, from a direction indicating that his force is not far from Bar le Duc.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 21, 12 M.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the battle of Resonville is, that the French have withdrawn all their force into Metz.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS—NOON, August 21.—It is believed that England and Italy have determined to interfere jointly to save Paris.

Austrian concurrence momentarily expected.

MONDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The President has issued a neutrality proclamation between France and Prussia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A Paris correspondent of the Courier Des Etats Unis says: I have myself seen the latest dispatches from Bazaine, and he declares positively that he is victor. His strategical movement was accomplished, but was attended with serious losses.

The correspondent reproaches the Government for withholding this reassuring dispatch from the public.

He sums up the combats had within the last seven days have been favorable to us, but bring no decisive results. One thing is certain, the army of the Crown Prince continues to march towards Paris via Vitry le Francois, avoiding Chalons. The Emperor and McMahon are at Chalons. In the meantime Trochu's measures indicate that the besiegement of Paris is imminent. Yesterday 50 000 guns were distributed.

Paris has been provisioned for eight months.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 22.—The Garde Mobile are returning to Paris. Doubtless for arms.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a railroad.

Bismarck's regiment, several times reported annihilated, has never been under fire.

It is said that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from all resources.

McMahon is also believed to be surrounded.

Convoys with provisions have gone forward to both armies. One hundred and fifty thousand troops have passed through Paris to the front since last Friday morning.

It is generally thought that the march of the Prussians cannot be checked before reaching Paris.

There is said to be three hundred thousand good troops at and around Paris.

The French minister to England has been instructed to make demands there similar to Prince Napoleon's at Florence.

Madame Jaurabert and family arrived from Paris yesterday.

Pfaisburg has capitulated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 22.—The Prussians besieging Strasbourg have diverted the course of the river Ill, to stop Strasbourg's water. The commandant has sent nonfighting material from the city.

It is believed that one decisive battle gives Paris to the Prussians.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 22.—Prince Napoleon has arrived here to demand mediation.

Telegraph Markets.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Flour dull, declining. Wheat dull and quiet. Corn dull and steady. Pork dull at 28 50. Lard dull; steam, 16¾@16¾. Cotton quiet and firm; uplands 20; Orleans 20¼. Turpentine 39¼. Rosin 1 82½@5 00. Freights dull.

Stocks strong. Gold 1 15⅝. Money 3@5. Exchange, long 9¾; short 10¾. Tennessee ex-coupon 6's 62⅝; new 61. Virginia ex-coupon 6's 65; new 64; Louisiana 6's old 88; new 72. Levee 6's 77; 8's 85; Alabama 8's 98; 5's 70; Georgia 6's 82; 7's 91½; North Carolina 6's old 53¾; new 31; South Carolina 6's old 82; new 72¾. Bonds 12.

LIVERPOOL, August 22, noon.—Cotton buoyant; Uplands 9⅛; Orleans 9¼; sales 15,000.

Later.—Cotton buoyant 9¼@9½; Orleans 9¼@9⅝. Corn 30s. 3d. Pork 22s. 6d; Cumberlan 1 cut 57; short ribbed 67s. Tallow 44s.

LONDON, August 22, noon.—Consols 91⅞. Bonds 89.

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THE WORLD'S WONDER.

DR. ABBETT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

—OR—

LIVER MEDICINE

A SAFE and certain cure for all Kinds of Liver Complaint, and all diseases and indispositions that originate from a diseased state or inactivity of the Liver, such as

Chronic and Acute Inflammations of the Liver,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Soureess of the Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Lowliness of Spirits, Colic,
Costiveness, Fever, Ague,
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These Medicines are purely Vegetable, and perfectly harmless; but their efficacy is too permanently established in all the Southern and Western States to require any further recommendations. The wise will not fail to give them a fair trial—this is all that is asked.

LAGRANGE, GA., Dec. 8, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER, West Point, Ga. Gentlemen: Having witnessed almost daily, for the last fifteen years, the great efficacy of the preparation you are now putting up, known as "Abbett's Medicine," it affords me pleasure to state that I know of no combinations or preparation equal to it in the treatment of Liver Diseases of whatever character, and would cordially recommend it to all who are suffering from derangement of the Liver, and especially the Dyspeptic.

I am, very respectfully,
T. S. BRADFIELD, Druggist.

WEST POINT, GA., Oct. 18, 1869.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & WALKER: Gentlemen—I can honestly and confidently recommend L. R. Abbett's Liver or Dyspeptic Medicine, as prepared by you, to the favorable notice of the suffering public. Having used this Medicine myself in my family for twenty years, I can highly recommend it for removing pain or fatulency from the stomach, caused by indigestion. It also has a happy effect in removing constipation of the bowels. I believe it to be the best universal remedy the world has yet discovered for the above named diseases. With my best wishes to you in introducing this valuable Medicine to the public, I remain, Yours, truly, A. R. KENDRICK.

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PALATABLE STIMULANT.

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GREAT

GERMAN BITTERS.

BY far the best and purest preparation in the world for Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint; a sure preventive for Fever and Ague, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

LIPPMANN'S

Great German Bitters,

Are a Medicinal Cordial, possessing powerful alterative, anti-bilious and invigorating properties, that can be taken by old or young, male or female, with beneficial results.

FOR FEMALES,

LIPPMAN'S BITTERS are invaluable. They build up the system, bring health and bloom to the cheek of the invalids. As a remedy for nervous weaknesses, to which females are especially subject, they are not superseding all other stimulants.

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Are a Cordial for the aged, and a sure protection against malarious dis ases. Persons living in damp and malarious climates will find these Bitters a reliable remedy; a small dose taken occasionally, will prevent many day's and, perhaps week's of sickness.

No license at all necessary to sell these Bitters.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 16, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., Savannah, Ga.:

GENTS: I have before me your esteemed letter of the 14th instant, containing various documents relative to your "German Bitters." After a careful examination, I must confess that your Bitters do really what you represent it to be, an old German recipe of Dr. Mitchelich, of Berlin, Prussia. It will, without doubt, be excellent for Dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, and it is a good preventive of Chills and Fevers. I find it to be the most delightful and pleasant tonic offered. I remain, yours truly,

[Signed] AUG. P. WEITNER.

KIRKLAND MILLS, GA., March 22, 1870.

MESSRS. JACOB LIPPMAN & BRO., Druggists, Savannah, Ga.:

GENTLEMEN: I have introduced your Great German Bitters here, to my customers and friends, and I find a better sale for them than any I have ever kept before. Those who have tried them, approve of them very highly, and I do not hesitate in saying that they are far superior in value to any other Bitters now in use.

Yours, respectfully,
(Signed) W. KIRKLAND.

LIPPMAN'S

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Are sold by

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS GENERALLY,

And are prepared in the Laboratory of the

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may15-d1y

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Prepared expressly for Painting COTTAGES, OUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, etc. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT COLORS. Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.

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WE wish to RENT A LOT within the city limits; will take it on a Lease, with the privilege of purchasing. To a person owning a large tract, this is a fine opportunity to improve it, as we design erecting, at once, a Steam Furniture Manufactory. ROSENDEAU & CO.,

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The Daily Constitution.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.
THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.
DEFIES REFUTATION.
BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
I. W. AVERY, Editor.

Morning Edition.

Atlanta, Georgia, August 23, 1870

Democratic Executive Committee.

The members of the committee are requested to meet in Atlanta on Thursday, September 1, for the election of their chairman.

A. H. COLQUITT, President.

☞ THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION of this week will contain the full official reports of the Democratic and Agricultural Conventions. An extra number will be issued and sold at five dollars per hundred.

Send in your orders.

☞ A Democratic victory would be a national dishonor.—*Chicago Republican.*

Really! But we think the people can stand it.

Crowded Out.

We give so much space to the Governor's message that several communications are unavoidably crowded out until the evening edition.

Personal.

We omitted to notice, in our Sunday's issue, that we had the courtesy of a call from Mr. Willingham, the able editor of that very sterling and independent weekly, the LaGrange Reporter.

The Platform of the Democratic Convention.

The commendation of the resolutions of the Democratic Convention is general. The people of the State are delighted. The great ability that marks them, their exact propriety and application to the time, their freedom from flaws or blunders, their announciation of great truths in few and simple words, are striking merits that are recognized at once by every one.

We have letters from various and distinguished sources expressing gratification at the work of the Convention.

The Philadelphia Age, a sturdy Democratic journal, winds up its comments with the following paragraph:

"Upon this platform the State can certainly be redeemed from its present unfortunate position."

What we Owe the National Democracy.

The Democracy have undertaken a heavy job. It is to gain 65 members in the next Congress. If they can do this they are correct in estimating that it will give them a working majority; but it will require harder work than making up a table of figures showing their intentions. No one doubts that they will make some gains in the Southern States, and possibly a few in the Northern. The South would be ungrateful enough if it turned its back on them after so many sacrifices.—*Chicago Republican.*

We quote the above paragraph for the benefit of the Southern journals that have been disposed to disparage the services of the Northern Democracy in the cause of constitutional liberty and in aid to the South.

This Radical journal, from which we quote, it will be seen, thinks the "South would be *ungrateful* enough if it turned its back on the Northern Democracy *after so many sacrifices.* We think so too.

Dana on Greeley.

That inimitable humorist of the New York Sun, Mr. Charles A. Dana, takes after Greeley amusingly. Dana bites hard, funnily. He has a special turn for venomous joking. Horace Greeley has a long time been a favorite target for his little fire-crackers. It seems that Horace is talked of as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Dana don't like it, not because he don't want to see him elected, and isn't ready to give him a lift for anything, but he don't think Horace a good running nag. He winds up his article with the following semi-sneer:

When Charles James Fox, the great English Liberal of seventy years ago, was a candidate to represent Westminster in Parliament, the whole power of the bigoted Court of George III. was arrayed against him. He was barely saved from defeat by the extraordinary spectacle of the Duchess of Devonshire, the most beautiful woman in England, standing at the hustings, allowing herself to be kissed by every doubtful elector who would vote for her favorite, the great Commoner. Now, if Mr. Greeley contemplated running for Governor this fall, foreseeing that it would be a doubtful struggle, he should have taken time by the forelock and advocated woman suffrage in the late Constitutional Convention. He would thus have secured the support of the women of the State, and if hard pressed might perhaps have persuaded some of the most beautiful of them, as for example, Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Lucy Stone, to have stood at the ballot-boxes and followed the example of the brilliant Duchess of Devonshire. But, alas for the Philosopher of Chappaqua! he went back on the women in the Convention, and they will not consent to be kissed for him now, and his doom is sealed.

Georgia Ladies Bear off the Palm for Beauty and Grace.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, in describing the fancy and masquerade ball at White Sulphur Springs, Va., pays the following deserved compliment to two young Georgia belles:

"Miss Russell, of Augusta, as Madame Roland, was attired in a costume which would have graced the drawing rooms of Eugenie, and the magnificence of her costume, coupled with her wonderful physical beauty, conspired to make her, as was conceded by all, regally beautiful and the Queen of the ball. Added to her rare beauty, she has an elegance of manner and grace of movements which render her peerless among the many distinguished women assembled here, whilst her chiefest charms, which are those of her intellect and heart, can only be appreciated by those whose good fortune it is to be numbered among her friends. The dress which she wore on this occasion was of black satin, with an overskirt of the most elegant point lace, caught up with bows of black velvet and fastened by clusters of carbuncles and pearls. Though the dress was very elegant, yet her *coiffeure* was conceded to be incomparably beautiful. The hair was arranged in puffs, powdered perfectly white, and relieved by white and crimson plums and a coronet of diaronds. This style of hair-dressing only made more prominent the dark and arching eyebrows, more brilliant the grey eyes, "where thought folded over thought, smiling asleep," reminding one of Tennyson's Eleanore.

Miss Camak, of Athens, Ga., was attired in a most magnificent costume of corn colored silk, trimmed with green and gold leaves, and her hair powdered with gold dust. Miss C. is esteemed one of the most accomplished ladies in the State of Georgia, and she has made many friends here who will not forget her when the season is over."

☞ Forney managed to dine at the same table with Olivier when he was in Paris, and now he makes his two papers howl with lamentations over the retirement of "my friend."

An Iniquitous Scheme to Rob the State.

The following measure has been introduced into the House of Representatives. It is known till No. 285:

A BILL

To be entitled an Act to authorize the issue of bonds of this State, whereby to redeem all bonds, and the interest thereon, now due or falling due, and for funding the seven per cent. currency bonds carrying a mortgage on the State Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of the State of Georgia do enact, That for the purpose of meeting and redeeming all bonds of the State, and the interest thereon, now due or falling due, and for the purpose of funding the seven per cent. currency bonds, carrying a mortgage on the State Railroad, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct, his Excellency, the Governor is hereby authorized to issue bonds of this State sufficient in amount to meet all outstanding bonds, and the interest thereon, now due or falling due, until otherwise ordered by law, and to fund the seven per cent. currency bonds, carrying the mortgage on the State Railroad, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct. Such bonds to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, with interest, payable quarterly in gold, at such place or places as the Governor may designate. Said bonds having twenty years to run, and to be redeemed at the end of that period in gold coin.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That said bonds shall be signed by his Excellency, the Governor, and countersigned by the Comptroller General, and shall, by the Comptroller General, be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and the amount so issued reported, also, for record in the Treasurer's office.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the bonds of this State issued before the first day of January, 1861, shall be funded, principal and interest, in the gold bonds authorized by the first section of this act, as the several amounts become due, and that interest at the rate of six per cent., per annum, be allowed and paid upon bonds which are past due for such time as the said bonds shall have remained unpaid and past due.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the sterling bonds, and the interest thereon, until paid, be paid in gold coin or its equivalent.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That all laws, and parts of laws, conflicting with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

We regard this matter as one of the most iniquitous and predatory schemes that has ever been attempted yet. It involves a plunder of the tax-payers of the State to the amount of millions. It is a cool, deliberate movement in the interest of railroad and other rings, and we denounce it here and now without stint, and call the attention of the people to its glaring wrong.

It is an attempt to make the people of Georgia pay their contracts beyond their stipulated value, for the benefit of speculators, without an iota of compensation therefor to the State or its tax-payers.

The past contracts of the State since the war have been upon a greenback basis, and this effort to raise them, principal and interest, to a gold basis, is simply to give to the State's creditors the large difference between greenbacks and gold, without any return to the State. It is a simple, unauthorized donation of the people's money to men that are not entitled to it. It is downright, wholesale robbery of the public treasury by the people's representatives for rings and speculators.

The debt of the State is over six millions. Gold is worth a premium of fifteen cents. This act jumps up the debt one-seventh at a single stroke of the pen, without one dollar's benefit to the people. It adds between nine hundred thousand and a million of dollars in one moment to the burden of our public indebtedness, and gives no equivalent to the commonwealth.

The movement is made in the interest of those railroads and speculators that own the bonds of the State. Not satisfied with what the law gives them, they are seeking to get from this corrupt administration more than their bonds call for at the expense of already over-burdened tax-payers.

If in the future it may be deemed proper to issue gold bonds, it may be done. But in regard to past indebtedness, the idea of swelling it illegally and beyond the terms of the contracts, and without an equivalent of benefit to the State, is iniquitous beyond expression, and we protest against it as a swindle. We call upon our exchanges to ventilate the wrong. Let the people speak out. Let the legislators who propose thus to sacrifice the interests of the public know that they will receive the doom of severest scorn and condemnation.

And we call on the honest men in the Legislature to let us hear from them when the measure comes up, in ringing words of indignation.

Down with the scheme.

A Card.

ATLANTA, August 22, 1870.

Editors Constitution: The following paragraph appeared in the True Georgian yesterday:

"A FEW INTERROGATORIES FOR THE RING.

First—At a late secret caucus, did not our friend, H. I. Kimball, pledge fifty thousand dollars to defeat an election this fall?"

I shall depart from my usual custom in regard to slanders from that source to say that there is not one word of truth in the paragraph, nor have I had any conversation, or transaction, or did any act, either directly or indirectly, that would give the slightest ground for the infamous paragraph. Since my residence in Georgia I have studiously avoided newspaper controversies, and have endeavored to so use my energies and means that while I was building up my own interests and fortune, that my efforts would redound to the *good* of the *whole* people of my adopted State.

Respectfully,

H. I. KIMBALL.

Governor Bullock's Message Transmitting Reports on Public Institutions.

ATLANTA, August 15, 1870.

To the General Assembly:

I transmit herewith the Memorial of the Judges of the Superior Courts adopted in Convention at the capitol.

Also, the Special Reports of the Judges of the Superior Courts, as prescribed by section 4569 of the Code.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of State.

The Supplemental Report of the Comptroller General.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Works, for the year ending June 30, 1870.

The Report of the Trustees, Superintendent and Resident Physician and Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1869.

The Report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, for the year 1869.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Report of the State Librarian.

Reports of Inspectors of Fertilizers.

Report of the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary system provided by the new constitution seems to meet with the almost unanimous approval of the people. By its provisions the Inferior and County Courts are abolished, and the jurisdiction hitherto exercised by them is transferred to the Superior and District Courts. The District Courts being as yet unorganized, the business of the Superior Courts has increased to such an extent in a number of the circuits as to clog the administration of justice. The dockets are crowded, suitors are put to double jurors are detained at a sacrifice of their personal interests, and an enormous pressure is brought upon the Judges which they have been compelled to sustain. Arm to restrain the [illegible] in out of the [illegible] courts, as a consequence of the confirmed support of the law abiding, and the judiciary executing the civil law will secure what the constitution intended it should be, the main pillar of the State, and the protecting Ægis of every citizen, from the humblest to the most exalted.

RE-CODIFICATION OF THE CODE.

In this connection I would respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to the pressing necessity which exists for a re-codification of the Code.

Besides the multifarious additions to the Code, known as "Irwin's Code." First, that the statutes be made to harmonize with the new constitution, and, second, that many of the irregularities and inaccuracies which are found to exist in the present edition be corrected.

It is deemed important that this work should be performed by some one person, so that the whole work may be made to harmonize. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that authority be given for the employment of a person of the proper legal ability, with sufficient compensation to insure the devotion of his entire time to the work until completed, and that his work be from time to time submitted for revision and approval to the judges of the Supreme Court, and that the approval of a majority of that Court be authority for the revised edition of the Code taking effect as law.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The action of the Constitutional Convention in providing for the setting apart of two thousand dollars of (gold value) real estate and one thousand dollars (gold value) of personal property, under the homestead exemption, has proved of vast benefit to the great masses of our people, whose material resources were prostrated by the sudden and unexpected collapse of the rebellion, and destruction of the money value of the colored people, who were thus made free.

The action of the Constitutional Convention, by which the courts were to be deprived of the right to hear cases arising out of contracts made before June, 1865, was not approved by Congress, and hence the holders of obligations contracted by people upon their faith in the continuance of the then value of these resources, are now pressing in the courts to compel a settlement of principal and interest, and, if not restrained by proper legislation, these creditors would not hesitate to grasp the widow's mine to satisfy their mercenary claims.

While it is true the law should furnish every facility to enforce contracts made between citizens, it cannot be urged, with any degree of wisdom, moderation or justice, that citizens shall be forced to labor the balance of their lives to satisfy debts which were incurred by them at a time when they were surrounded by an abundance to meet such claims. This abundance and ability to meet their obligations, has been swept away by the results of a war that was inaugurated by a class of men who are now, as a general rule, the holders, to a great extent, of this very class of obligations.

The great mass of the agriculturists and merchants were opposed to the dogma of secession, but were wrecked in the whirlpool created by the political leaders. To compel this class of our people to respond in present currency to these old claims, is to declare that white men are to be made slaves to the creditor, because the black slave upon whose money value the credit was given, had been set free.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that such legislation be promptly enacted by your honorable body as will throw every possible shield around this class of unfortunate debtors to protect them from the heartless exactions and executions of the Shylocks who demand the full measure of their bond.

JUDICIAL REPORTS.

The special report of Judge Andrews, of the Northern Superior Court Circuit, contains many valuable suggestions. The county of Warren, which has heretofore become notorious for the violent proceedings of its Ku-klux organizations, is one of the counties in the circuit presided over by the honorable judge, and he is thus forced to report that his "circuit has been grievously infested by masked assassins, who, riding generally of nights, have committed many murders and other crimes." Speaking further of these "masked assassins," the judge says: "In the beginning the object seems to have been political, and to punish the blacks; is now seems to be used also to appease in some cases private revenge."

It will be observed that this report was written in February last, since which time, under the efficient control of the United States military authorities in Warren and adjacent counties, these bands of cut-throats and robbers, who disgrace their race, have, to a great extent, ceased their midnight orgies, but it will be wise for your honorable body to enact such legislation as will prevent a recurrence of the scenes which have brought so great a reproach upon the State.

Notwithstanding the risk of loss and injury incurred by the two removals of the large mass of records, maps and papers belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, and also that of Surveyor General, which has been consolidated with the office of Secretary of State, the records, etc., are now in good order; and all the books and papers necessary for daily use are readily accessible. Some books of record require to be re-bound, and some of the maps to be renewed.

The attention of your honorable body is especially invited to the recommendation of the Secretary of State in regard to the titles to wild lands. The value of these lands is rapidly increasing, and applicants for opportunity to investigate the wild land books are daily becoming more frequent on the part of those in search of titles.

In the course of these investigations many errors have been detected. In many cases lots of land have been granted twice, or oftener, or have been recorded in the wrong book by some predecessor of the present efficient officer. These errors cause much trouble and loss of time, and demand immediate attention and suitable provision for their correction. It is desirable that the books should be thoroughly revised and indexed, showing in the index the name of the drawee and grantee of lot, its number, district and section; and I would recommend that the necessary authority be given, or provision be made, whereby this service can be properly performed.

I also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of State, that the Act of the General Assembly of October 15, 1868, extending the time for granting lands under head rights, be re-enacted for two years. Thousands of lots in the various land and gold lotteries of this State, in former years, have never been given in for taxation by the present or former owners, and hundreds of lots have been abandoned or lost sight of by the original owners or their representatives. The lands, to all intents and purposes, have reverted to the State; and justice to the tax-paying citizen demands that this property should be made to bear its share of the burdens of taxation.

I also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the State that such wild lands as have or have not paid taxes to the State for the space of two years, or for such term as your honorable body may determine, be re-granted, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the law of 1814; and, for the purpose of encouraging the settlement and improvement of said lands, preference should be given to actual settlers and occupants. Such a measure would not only bring revenue to the State, but would insure titles to lands for which now no valid claim of title can be obtained.

I also concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of State, under date of August 4, 1870, that that officer be authorized to make a Digest of all laws in reference to grants of lands and reserves, and appropriations thereof, from the date of the act authorizing the opening of the land office in 1783, and comprising all laws relating to head rights, and the laws authorizing the various lotteries, up to the present date; and that he be instructed to report said Digest in time to be presented to the next session of the General Assembly. The well established legal reputation of the present Secretary, and his familiarity with the laws and records on the subject referred to, lead me to confidently recommend the favorable action upon these suggestions, believing that the Digest prepared in this manner will be very valuable to all parties interested, or becoming interested, in the lands of the State, and will be of great benefit in quieting titles, as well as promoting the sale and an increase in the value of real estate.

Communications received at the office of the Secretary of State, from parties in other States, inquiring as to the title and nature of lands within this State, are very considerable in number, and, for the want of a Digest as suggested, the Secretary of State is unable to [illegible] will be a saving of [illegible]

In connection with the [illegible] energy to your honorable body the [illegible] price. Providing a [illegible] sufficient officer be charged [illegible] supervision of the State [illegible] office of Surveyor General [illegible] duties of which defines his duties and the manner of his election. By joint resolution approved December 20, 1821, the Governor was authorized to appoint the Engineer. By joint resolution approved December 20, 1822, certain duties were ordered and directed to be performed by the Engineer. A resolution of [illegible] was adopted by the Legislature of 1866, directing the appointment of an engineer, but [illegible] was never filled, and rescinded because the Governor already had the power to make the appointment. A joint resolution was approved September 21, 1868, defining the duties, etc., of said engineer or superintendent of public works. The office has been in existence under the various titles of State Engineer, Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works, etc., etc., from 1821 to the present time; and the records show that the Governor has always exercised the power of appointing an engineer, whenever the services of such an officer were needed. And I would therefore respectfully recommend to your honorable body that suitable provision be made for compensating the present officer, and for the employment by him of such clerical aid as may be actually necessary to perform the duties of his position and carry out the instructions of the General Assembly.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the trustees, superintendent, etc., of the Lunatic Asylum, gives a full statement of the condition and operation of that important institution. The attention of your honorable body is urgently invited to the necessity of making proper provision whereby idiots may be kept entirely separated from the insane. And also, to the pressing necessity for further provision to accommodate the insane colored people. It is desirable that buildings of a suitable character should be added to, or constructed adjacent to, the present institution, whereby separate and sufficient provision may be made for the treatment of idiots, and also for the equal and separate accommodation and treatment of insane colored citizens. There is, perhaps, no public charity which commends itself so strongly to the better judgment of our citizens, as the proper care, kind attention and professional treatment of the insane.

The appropriations asked for by the trustees and superintendent, amount, in the aggregate, to $89,000. And I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body that it would be wise economy to authorize the appropriations asked for.

The aggregate number of patients treated during the period covered by the report is 464. Of these, 69 were idiots, and 60 epileptics, leaving the number of lunatics 335. Of the 464, 224 were males, and 220 were females; 44 have died, 3 escaped, and 37 have been discharged. Of the deaths 18 were idiots, 17 were epileptics, and 10 of advanced age. There were in the institution, January 1st, 1870, male patients 196, female patients 183, making a total of 380.

The theory of the law providing for the government of this institution is very correct, but the practice for many years past has been such as to defeat the purposes of the law.

The several functions of Board of Trustees, Superintendent and Resident Physician have been absorbed by one official, and by reason of the time occupied in controlling the material and financial concerns of the asylum, the undivided professional study and practice due from the Resident Physician to the unfortunate patients has not been secured. I am encouraged to believe, however, that the present Board of Trustees will correct these evils, and will enforce such rules and regulations as will enable each of the officials to give their undivided attention to the several departments of the institution to which each may be assigned.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary exhibits the condition of that institution, together with interesting statistical information and suggestions, to which the attention of your honorable body is invited.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary on January 1, 1869, was 343. Received up to January 1, 1870, 164, making a total of 505, of which 87 have been pardoned, 9 have escaped, 8 have died, and 14 have been discharged. The indebtedness of the Penitentiary is reported at $7,713 97, and claims against individuals for articles manufactured at the Penitentiary and sold under previous administrations, amount to $18,570 10. A large proportion of this indebtedness, claimed as an asset, is regarded as worthless, and has remained unpaid for many years.

Under and by virtue of an act of the General Assembly, adopted in 1869, the above bodied convicts were worked under contracts made by the State with Messrs. Grant, Alexander & Co. The result of this system has proved advantageous to the State both in the fact that it has saved the large expense heretofore incurred in supporting the penitentiary and in the transportation of the convicts from the counties where sentenced, and also in the fact that the labor of the convicts has been directed to the construction of new lines of railroad within the limits of the State.

A committee of your honorable body having, during the recent recess, given a thorough and careful examination of the conduct of the lessees under the contract, I refrain from making any recommendations in regard to this matter.

ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

The report of the Trustees of the Georgia Academy for the Blind gives the evidence of the uniform, careful economizing of its resources and successful training of the pupils, which have heretofore characterized the reports of that valuable institution. The appropriation asked for is but $11,000, and is not in excess of that heretofore annually appropriated. And this appropriation your honorable body is respectfully recommended to make.

The appropriations for the institution during the year 1869, inclusive of the $2,500 specially appropriated for fencing and repairs, is $14,404 07. The disbursements have been $13,581 46; [illegible]

The number of pupils in the institution is 39, of whom 15 are males and 18 are females, all of them from different counties in this State, except one male from Louisiana, and one female from Florida.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

In the report of the Board of Commissioners of the Georgia Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb many valuable suggestions are made, to which the attention of your honorable body is respectfully invited. The appropriation of $8,000 made for the support of this institution during the past year, being $4,000 less than that of the previous year, was found entirely insufficient to support the institution, and arrangements by which an additional advance of $1,000 was temporarily provided for were found necessary. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the appropriation of $12,000 asked for, for the present year, be authorized, and that an additional appropriation of $4,000 be made to cover the deficiency of the past year.

The Board of Commissioners call attention to the fact that no provision is made for the payment of the traveling expenses of the commissioners, attending the meetings of the board, and per diem compensation for the time actually engaged in going to, attending and returning from such sessions. The compensation authorized to be paid to visitors to the University at Athens would, perhaps, be a proper basis for payment to this Board of Commissioners.

The report contains a list of the names of the pupils, of whom 38 are males and 31 females, making a total of 69. The exhibit of the steward's disbursements, gives an itemized account of every account which has been incurred, and the articles for which such expense was made, and amount. In the aggregate, to $2,607 94. The total disbursements, as shown by the abstract of the Treasurer's account, has been $13,-913 45.

The fostering care of a great Commonwealth is never more wisely or more humanely exercised than in the establishment and liberal maintenance of those institutions which have not only for their object the gathering in, and support of, that class of citizens, the members of which have been deprived by their Creator of those senses that are necessary to place within their reach the ordinary avocations of life, the ability and the opportunity to perform the duties of citizens, and the means of rendering enjoyment and pleasure in a condition of attainment, but to which, also, provision is made for imparting to those who, without the aid of such institutions, would be a constant burden upon the community, a knowledge of those arts which make life useful, and of those accomplishments which make life graceful. The affections that render the establishment of such institutions necessary, are thus greatly ameliorated.

The benefits derived, and the blessings which flow from a policy so wise, so liberal and so humane, rest alike upon the State and upon the beneficiary. Upon the State in that she raises a citizen, perhaps, from pauperism, at least from worthlessness and dependence, carriers upon him the power to perform the duties of a citizen; and upon the beneficiary in that he has restored upon him his intelligence and self-sustaining power, his freedom and the means of an honest livelihood.

To these great benefits, and to these great blessings, we cannot be indifferent. Hitherto our State has not been backward in sustaining this wise policy. But the attention of your honorable body is urgently invited to the increasing needs of those institutions, and a liberal appropriation and provision sufficient to meet their present needs and future wants, and to establish them upon a firm and prosperous footing, is respectfully recommended.

The removal of the Supreme Court judges is concise, and is respectfully recommended to the favorable consideration of your honorable body.

REPORT OF THE STATE LIBRARIAN.

The report of the State Librarian is full and complete, showing that during the last year there have been 330 volumes added to the library, in addition to the delivery of the several volumes of the reports of the Supreme Court, journals of the House and Senate, etc. Favorable action of your honorable body is recommended upon the recommendations of the Librarian in regard to the distribution and binding of the reports; also to the necessity for reprinting of some of the earlier volumes of the Reports of the Supreme Court.

The statistical table accompanying the report of the Librarian, shows in detail what volumes of reports are now in the offices of the several clerks of the Superior Court, and also those in keeping of the several Ordinaries. By another table, exhibit is made of the books belonging to and furnished by the State in the offices of the clerks of the Superior Court and the Ordinaries of the several counties.

The favorable attention of your honorable body is also respectfully invited to the recommendation of the librarian, that serious inconvenience might be avoided by the establishment in each county of two law libraries, each containing a complete set of Georgia Reports, either full or condensed, and such digests of them as may have been published; a set of the statutes at large of the United States, the journals of each branch of the General Assembly, journals of the several constitutional conventions, etc.; one of these libraries to be under the control of the clerk of the Superior Court, and the other under the control of the Ordinary; these officers to give sufficient and separate bonds for the delivery to their successors in office of such printed books and documents as may be furnished them from the State Library.

The catalogue of the books, documents, papers, etc., in the library, which has been prepared by the present Librarian, will be found to be a complete inventory of all the property contained in that important office of the Executive Department. I would earnestly recommend that your honorable body provide a liberal appropriation, in order to supply many broken sets of books, particularly in that portion of the library relating to the law.

By the efficient and persistent efforts of the present Librarian, many books belonging to the library, which, under prior administrations had been allowed to pass beyond the control of the Librarian, have been recovered, and, under the rules which are now in force, it is believed that none of the books belonging to the State will be allowed to pass beyond the control of the Librarian.

INSPECTORS OF FERTILIZERS.

I transmit the reports made by several of the officers who were appointed to inspect fertilizers, under the act of September 17, 1868, and commend the suggestions and recommendations of those officers to the consideration of your honorable body.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

I transmit the report of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1869:

The total receipts were	$1,137,300 78
The total disbursements	882,195 75
Excess of receipts	$ 316,105 03
Ratio of working expenses	55 55-100 per cent.

THE QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE QUARTER END-ING JULY 1, 1870.

Gives receipts for the last quarter of this year at	$ 330,165 32
And the total expenses	304,190 22

Of this amount $112,411 42 were extraordinary expenses, viz:

For new rails	$76 072 36
For new cars	14,3-8 25
For new, and repairs to, depot buildings,	13,941 68
For spikes, wheels, &c.	7,457 13

If these extraordinary expenses had not been met, the amount paid into the treasury for the last quarter would have been say $100,000, unless accidents likely to result from insecure track and inefficient machinery should have reduced this amount.

I have believed that a wise economy and proper management of the road demanded that it be placed in first-class order, and I have, therefore, approved the expenditures necessary for new rails, etc., to accomplish this result.

I have been willing to endure the censure of the thoughtless who complain of the management of the road, rather than allow this great State property to be temporarily patched up at a nominal expense, and to the risk of the lives of the thousands who pass over it. Still greater outlays are necessary to put the whole line in first-class order, with sufficient equipment to transact, without delay, the largely increasing business.

I respectfully submit to the consideration of your honorable body, whether it is not wise to provide means for the immediate restoration of the road to proper condition, rather than defer it to be accomplished gradually from its earnings.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The Minister of North Germany here has a dispatch from Secretary Van Thile, narrating that a flag of truce had been fired upon and a trumpeter wounded. The dispatch says, "We solemnly protest against this violation of the laws of nations."

The President's proclamation covers a column, recites laws bearing on the subject, and withdraws the protection of the United States from persons violating them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—The Union League National Committee met to-day, and passed resolutions of sympathy with Germany.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The managers of the rival roads hence West confer to-morrow. It is believed a plan has already been agreed upon which will give a fair division rates to these roads and lead to a general advance in rates.

A letter from Santiago de Cuba, of the 8th, says Valmaseda arrived from Bayamo with 2000 men, and was attacked by the rebels, with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded, including Col. Camara de Miguel and many other officers; his baggage, cannons and $6,000 in gold.

Colonel Sono, commander of the second expedition, commanded by George P. Upton, was killed by the Spaniards, and most of the command were killed or captured and shot.

Colonel Baranas, who lately attempted to force his way from Manzanilla to Bayamo, was repulsed with a loss of 1,800 men, fourteen cars of stores and equipage. Eighteen car loads of the wounded have returned to Manzanilla.

A letter from Colonel Ampodia says that he succeeded after six hours fighting, in making his way from Manzillo to Bayamo.

General Donahmormal, one of the ablest Cuban leaders, died of brain fever; General Moffet, Diaz, appointed in his place, of yellow fever.

The cholera is among the troops. None are fit for duty in Santiago. Nearly 1,000 sick and wounded, who were discharged, have arrived from that place within the last fortnight.

The city is also suffering from want of water. The supply has been cut off by the insurgents.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22.—Judge Pearson is to-day commencing the examination of such warrant issued in the State against Wiley. A number of witnesses were sworn. The court adjourned to three o'clock. Turner, with several were examined this morning. When the court again adjourned, Nothing was elected. Bergen, who was bailed to appear to-day, has gone to his command. The judge refused to call Bergen.

The counsel stated that they had affidavits to show that Bergen threatened the life of the prisoners who made affidavits regarding [illegible]

Judge Pearson's course is condemned as [illegible] approved. [illegible] opened the Federal Court to-morrow and will refuse bail to Kirk's prosecutors.

Kirk and Bergen will be present in Court for contempt of Court, and also on a civil writ for damages.

Felix Roan, whom Brooks released at Salisbury, appeared and gave bail for a bench warrant issued by Judge Pearson.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, August 22.—Findlay, formerly editor of the New York Albion, suicided by drowning. A recent sun-stroke disqualified him from literary pursuits.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, August 22.—A dispatch says the Austrian Germans declared for Prussia in this war.

The North German Envoy at Rome visited Garibaldi at Caprera.

Large numbers of siege guns have arrived on the Prussian frontier.

Various ports in Nosdemoy and Bonkum have been opened.

Mitrailleuse balls exploded.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, August 22.—The war appropriation of 40,000,000 livres has passed both houses.

"ON THE SEA."

PLYMOUTH, August 23.—The French corvette captured the Prussian bark on this port.

The people gathered on the beach to witness the operation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 22.—Restrictions on the Bois de Boulogne have commenced. The ramparts are fully armed and the forts finely prepared. The entrances to the city can be closed at any moment by drawbridges. It is reported that in case of a siege strangers will be compelled to leave the city. The Minister of the Interior publishes a note from the Minister of War to this effect; Having no communication from Bazaine for two days, he thinks Bazaine's plans have not yet succeeded, but the heroic conduct of our troops in freeing superior numbers of the enemy permits hopes of success from other operations. The enemy's pickets have appeared at Diedenhofen.

The Gaulois says the Diplomatic Congress meets daily.

The English embassy anxiously awaits a favorable moment to introduce peace propositions.

It is said, let events take what turn they may, interposition will certainly be made within a month.

In the Senate to-day a Senator stated that after the suspension of news for forty-eight hours, the government had received a dispatch from Bazaine confirmatory of his former dispatches regarding the affair of the 18th instant. After a battle of nine hours Bazaine held all his positions. The Minister could say no more, but would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was also shared by the Secretary of War.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussians occupy Moniores.

A letter from the King to the Queen, dated at Resonville, August 18, has been received. The following is an extract:

About 8:30 the fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted, but Koniggratz saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive only to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 24.—The Prussians are bridging the Rhine between Basle and Malhouse, in close proximity to the Swiss line, where 10,000 troops are collected.

Stockholm advices state that French agents have been arrested for bribing the Press to excite French sympathy.

A letter from Victoria to Eugenie, dated 15th, relating to the mediation, has been published. Victoria regrets her inability to mediate, and intimates that mediation is a Cabinet affair. She thinks the time is inopportune.

The Prussians are surrounding Venice.

The camp at Chalons has been abandoned. The troops there are ordered to the line.

The plan of the Crown Prince seems to be to advance along the valley of Aube. It is said that McMahon is performing a strategetical movement preliminary to an action which Bazaine is expected to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The Siecle of to-day says it is certain that we must accept a siege.

Bismarck's son was wounded.

McMahon's headquarters are at Dieuze.

It is reported that the Russian minister at Florence has communicated to the Italian government a copy of the note inviting concurrence of great powers, for the consideration of the internal condition of France, and what steps are necessary to prevent anarchy. All advices from the seat of war show the Germans are seeking to surround Bazaine and prevent reinforcements from reaching him.

A dispatch from Mezieres to-day says the Prussian loss in the last battle was frightful; more than 40,000 wounded remain on the field without assistance. The Prussians ask permission to send the wounded through to Belgium.

The Journal Official contradicts the report of the Emperor's illness, and says he will command the Imperial Guard at the next great battle for the defense of Paris.

Active equipping of artillery regiments are increasing. Several have already gone to the front.

One hundred priests, who joined the army as assistants in hospitals, marched through Paris with knapsacks on their backs. The crowd was deeply impressed.

Toul was bombarded on the 16th, but not materially damaged.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES GETTING WARM.—Grant's private secretaries [illegible] green bay-trees. It is not a very long time since they were one and all so [illegible] turkey. Now they are waxing fat and bold both bonds and real estate. Their keeper Dent recently purchased a residence in Georgetown, for which he paid $25,000 or $30,000. General Porter has purchased a cottage at Long Branch. Next comes General Babcock, who is reputed to have made a good thing of his mission to San Domingo. He has just bought a fine residence on the corner of Twelfth and [illegible] streets, known as "Hamilton Place," formerly owned by Count Wydenbruck. These gentlemen are all private secretaries to the President; and, before assuming their present position, might have found it difficult sometimes to pay their washerwoman. Next to being a "gifted President," one would naturally elect to be a "gifted private secretary."

A CAPITAL SELECTION.—The election of General Alfred H. Colquitt as President of the Georgia State Agricultural Society will be hailed with the heartiest satisfaction by all the people of Georgia, who feel an interest in the future of that organization. He is a gentleman whose eminent qualifications for the office are indisputable, and we may now hope to see the society enter upon a grand stride towards a substantial prosperity. He is very popular also, and is as much noted for his genial temperament and sharp, never-failing courtesies, as for his practical sense, strong judgment, and wide experience in all agricultural matters. With the election of other officers in the society as able and competent as the respective spheres as the new President is to his, we may confidently assume for it the most useful and prosperous future.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

☞ The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated P. L. Cook, of Rock Island, as their candidate for Congress. The Democrats of the Ninth District have nominated Hon. Thompson W. McNeely for re-election.

☞ Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

The Daily Constitution.
Atlanta, Georgia, August 23, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Index to New Advertisements.

Suburban Farm for Sale—Bell & Hammock.
Administrator's Sale—G. W. Adair.
Family Horse for Sale—G. W. Adair.
LaGrange High School—R. K. Park.
Troy Female Seminary—J. H. Willard.
Democratic Meeting in DeKalb—J. M. Steward.
Legal Notice—W. G. Irwin, attorney.
The Vocal Triad—E. T. Pound.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS was in the city yesterday.

A HORSE stumbled, yesterday, near the corner of Hunter and Pryor street, and broke a leg.

THE long and verbose message of the Governor has crowded out of this issue several columns of advertisements.

WHY not offer a premium at the State Fair for the fastest and best compositor in the State?

BELL & HAMMOCK will sell, this afternoon, twenty-two residence lots on Peachtree street, a most desirable location and one that will amply repay investment.

THE LaGrange high school for boys commences its fall session on Monday next. It is a No. 1 institution, and under the charge of No. 1 instructors.

THE Democrats of De Kalb county meet at Decatur on the 31st Tuesday in September to appoint delegates to the Congressional Convention at Cartersville, on the 13th of September. Gen. Pierce Young is the favorite of De Kalb.

IN the excellent communication of Col. T. G. Howard on the appointment of a State Geologist several typographical errors occur, which the reader will readily detect and correct. The article will appear in the WEEKLY corrected.

MISS C. TAYLOR has a select school for young ladies on Mitchell street. The exercises will be resumed next Monday. Miss Taylor is an accomplished and successful teacher—one who has the peculiar art of imparting instruction to those under her charge.

ATLANTA is becoming quite a market for the sale of Florida products. Potatoes, melons, syrup, oranges and fish find ready sale here. The last article offered, and decidedly the best, is honey! Having been furnished with a sample of it by Messrs. Langston, Crane & Williams, we pronounce it a superior article of honey—we'll be (e) s-witched if it isn't.

REV. J. E. GODFREY, our esteemed fellow-citizen, while getting off the Macon and Western train, yesterday, fell and the car wheels passed over his left hand, mangling it in a horrible manner about the wrist. We learn that amputation had to be resorted to. We sincerely trust that Mr. Godfrey may speedily recover from this untoward accident.

WE hear of our friends in several counties calling meetings for the first Tuesday in September to nominate candidates for county officers and members of the Legislature. September is too early. October will be early enough to put candidates for legislative honors in the field, and the election for county officers does not occur until January.

We regret to learn that the little son of Colonel John B. Steward, of Stone Mountain, received a severe injury on Friday last, by the falling of a heavy ladder upon him. Although severely bruised, it is believed that he received no internal injury, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

RUMORS were current on the streets last night that the white people of Jefferson county had called upon General Terry for some troops to protect them. It is reported that the 15th amendments were armed and marching upon Louisville, breathing "threatenings and destruction" upon the whole white race.

A NOTED horse-thief by the name of Tom Kirkland, who is charged with stealing a horse or mule from John C. Seavall, near Decatur, Georgia, sometime last year, we learn from the Air-Line Eagle, was arrested on Monday night last in the lower part of Habersham county, by Captain Grant and Van Herrin, and lodged in Clarkesville jail.

WE heard a gay and festive chap, yesterday, say to a fascinating and charming lady, "Kate, look here," at the same time exhibiting something in his handkerchief, "What is that Colonel, a turnip?" said the handsome Kate "Yes, a pear" was the Colonel's response, and sure enough it was one of those delicious sort that makes ones' mouth water to look at

MESSRS. LANGSTON, CRANE & WILLIAMS have appealed in vain to have a nuisance in the rear of their store abated. They appealed to the real estate owners, to the City Council and the Board of Health, and still the nuisance exists. They want to know if there is anybody else to appeal to, for if there is, they will make the effort to get an intolerable nuisance abated.

A COLORED female, yesterday, upon being told that a Senator grew "fighting mad" when expatiating upon "four thousand colored men disfranchised in Savannah," remarked with an "Uh! uh! dem poor white trash dat now is runnin' arter de niggers' vote would skin him for his hide and tallow if he could make a pleasyure of it him. 'Deed da would" Well, they shear and share the wool.

ON Sunday Mr. W. G. Whidby resigned the position of Superintendent of the Stone Mountain Sabbath School, a position he has filled for the past three years. Colonel W. L. Goldsmith was elected as his successor, and from the Colonel's well known ability and past labors in behalf of Sunday schools, great good may be anticipated from his efforts; and we are pleased to learn that some who have never before evinced an interest in the great cause, have become proselytes, and will doubtless work with zeal.

THIS local accompanied by a friend—we knew he was a friend from the remark he made—("don't fall out, Bill,") paid a flying visit to that pleasant and beautiful suburban retreat, Kirkwood, yesterday evening. When we say flying visit, we allude to the speed of the gay steed furnishing the locomotive power to the vehicle we were in—we both could say "Bill and I"—it was almost like traveling on the "wings of the wind," for we distanced the locomotive that was bringing out a freight train.

At Kirkwood we enjoyed the elegant and generous hospitality of Mr S. B. Kolson and his estimable lady. In her garden, radiant with beauty and redolent of the rarest perfume, we enjoyed all the luxury of the magnificent flowers and plants growing there. We noticed one remarkable curiosity in the vegetable world here—a gourd-serpent or serpent-gourd—a gourd growing in all the sinuosity and serpentine formation, from the small nibber cotton up, ready to strike, to the cobra di Capella, or boa constrictor, just ready to swallow a victim.

The vine which runs up on a bush is abundantly supplied with these snakes, gourdant. The moments passed by velvet-footed and noiseless. The steed was a little jealous of the passing trains and it appeared to us that the Georgia Road was just trying to see how many freight trains she could send out.

We passed them all, however, and arrived, as our friend Smith, of the Cartersville Express, would say, "in time to hear the jingle of the bell for supper."

☞ The New York Commercial says that Mr. August Belmont's nervous manner of winking his eyes nearly got him into a scrape at Saratoga. A certain lady imagined he was winking at her, and called on her husband to extinguish the offender. But the husband, who knew Belmont's peculiarity, answered: "You little fool! That's Belmont. He never winked at a woman in his life." That's very good, but we think we have heard that Mr. Belmont's lameness arose from his having been wounded in a duel, all about a woman, with young Heyward many years ago.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

☞ "George Eliot" is engaged in writing another novel.

Local and Business Notices.

BEST thing yet. Equine Remedies.

USE Equine Condition Powders.

NOTHING surpasses Equine Remedies.

REMARKABLE cures from Equine Remedies.

EQUINE Remedies take the lead.
aug23-d1w

Mattresses—Of the latest, purest and most approved style at Mrs. Frank's.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs—the latest styles—at Mrs. Frank's.

Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Slippers and Oxford Ties—a full assortment—at Mrs. Frank's.

Ribbons—A full assortment of Ribbons, Sashes, Ruches, Neck Ties, Bows, Flowers, Feathers, Veils, Hats, Bonnets, Hoods, Head Dresses, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Skirts, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Crinolines, Bustles, Rubber Goods, Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Jewelry, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Articles, Fans, Parasols, Umbrellas, Canes, Shawls, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Stationery, Books, Pictures, Frames, Mirrors, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Toys, Dolls, Games, Sporting Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Saddlery, Harness, Leather, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Tailoring, Millinery, Dressmaking

The Daily Constitution.

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THOMAS SHAW, Notasulga, Ala.
J. W. BRYSON, Powder Springs, Ga.
H. H. FREAR, Kingston, Ga.
V. L. ROBERTSON, Cleveland, Ga.
JOHN W. MCCURDY, Stone Mountain, Ga.
REV. W. J. SCOTT, Acworth.

From the Southern Watchman.

LINES.

Not all the swallows that can wing
Their wheeling flight above my head;
Not all the flowers that can spring
To beauty on this earth's green bed;
Nor spring-time birds, midst bower and brake,
Singing their songs of mildest glee;
Nor genial suns and showers make
A summer of the heart for me.

No clime of fabled beauty, where
Spontaneous grow perennial fruits;
Where music trembles on the air,
As sweet as tones from lover's lutes;
Where streams that seek the distant sea,
With playful voice their waters roll
O'r gems and gold can be for me,
An El Dorado for the soul.

No lovely spot, where virgin Spring
Coquets with summer all the year;
Where sweets from flowers fresh blossoming
Oppress each languid breath of air;
Where nature's voice is melody,
And suns and moons serenely shine,
Undimmed by storm, can ever be
An Eden for this heart of mine.

But basking in the lustrous light
Of welcome smiles and love-lit eyes,
Is summer for my soul, as bright,
As glow beneath Italian skies.
To own a heart trusting and true,
Is wealth surpassing gems most rare,
When clasped the form that's all to view,
The joys of Eden rally there.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.—The following proclamation of Louis Napoleon is now revived as a curiosity:

I appear before you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the country as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will see a brother. The Democratic republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my lips forever be closed if I say a word against the republican sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be taught, in my name, contrary to democratic principles and the government of the republic. May I be condemned if I lay a treasonable hand upon the rights of the people, either with their consent or against their will by force. And now trust me, as I trust you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to heaven. *Vive la Republique!*

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

☞ A special dispatch announces that a colored man named Bailey has been nominated to succeed Whittemore in Congress from South Carolina. He makes the second colored candidate for Congress in that State.

☞ The Republicans of the Second District of Arkansas have nominated Hon. O. P. Snyder, of Jefferson county, for Congress. Hon. A. A. C. Rogers, the present Representative, is the Democratic candidate.

ATLANTA PRICE-CURRENT.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, August 22, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Business brisk for the first day of the week, but quotations remain without material change.

COTTON—Market steady at 16 for middlings; 15 for low middlings; 14 for good ordinary, and 13½ for ordinary. Receipts light.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 12; selling at 1 15. Silver buying at 1 05; selling at 1 10. Exchange on New York buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

GROCERIES.—Corn meal 1 40, by car load, 1 45 in small lots. Rice. 10½c, tierces. Soap, 7a9c. Candles, adamantine, 15c; Fallow 12a15c. Sugars, A 16½c; Extra C 16; Yellow, 14½a15; Brown, 14a14½. Rio Coffee, 20a24; Java, 35a38c. Beeswax, 33 a34. Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 50. N. O. Syrup, 75a1 00. Molasses, barrels, 40c. Pepper, 37½. Race Ginger, 25c. Starch 10. Extra State cheese, 15c; Factory, 20a21c; English dairy, 23c. Goshen butter 40a50c; Tennessee, 35a40. Apples 7 00a10 00 per bbl. Eggs, 25 per doz. by the lot.

PROVISIONS—There is a light stock of bacon and prices rule stiff. Clear sides command 20a20½; clear rib sides 19½a20; shoulders 16½; plain hams 22a23; canvassed 26a28.

LARD—Choice in barrels 19a19½; kegs and cans 20a21; inferior 18a19.

FLOUR—In active demand and stocks dull. Superfine per bbl. 6 25a6 50; extra 6 50a7 00; family 7 00a8 00; fancy 8 00a8 50.

FACTORY GOODS.—The supply of Factory Goods is ample and the quality the best. offered in any market. Brown shirtings, 4-4 10a11; 8-8 shirting 8-4 9, 4-4 12a13; Bleached shirting, 4, 7a9½; Bleached shirting, 4-4 11½a12½; Brown drills, 14½; Bleached Drills, 16½; Stripes, 16½a18½; Checks, 18½a19; Montour Osnaburgs, 16½a17; Troup, 18½; Yarns, 1 50.

BULK MEATS—Are also in light supply; clear sides 19a19½; clear rib sides 18½a19; shoulders 14½a15.

GRAIN—Choice prime white corn very scarce; mixed and yellow more abundant. We quote mixed and yellow at $1 30, and prime white $1 35 in car load lots at depot. Wheat—red 1 20; white 1 30. The demand for Oats is steady at 65a70 per bushel, in car load lots. Rye, 1 25 in but little demand.

DRY GOODS.—In dry goods, Atlanta equals New York, and our wholesale dealers can duplicate New York bills, saving freight and expense of travel there and back. We call attention to the quotations: Cabens 11; Sprague, 10½a11; Pacific 11; Lancaster 11; Wamsutta 7; Amoskeag, 9 1-2. Ticking, Pittsfield, 10; Croton, 12; Albany, 12; Eastern B, 18; Amoskeag D, 23; Hamilton, 32; Conestoga 4-4, 30; Amoskeag A C A 35. Low grades of prints can be had at from 6 to 6½.

TOBACCO.—Atlanta is one of the best tobacco markets in the United States, for price and quality. We quote low grades, sound medium, summer work, 6a8. Stock sound. Low grade, winter work (won't stand May sweat) 60a63½; fine 90a1 00; choice 1 25; leaf 20.

LIQUOR MARKET—Whisky, rectified, 1 25 a1 50 as to proof; Bourbon 1 25a6 00; Robinson County, 2 00a3 00; Cognac Brandy, 1 50a3 00; St. Croix Rum, 4 00a6 00; Jamaica Rum, 4 00a6 00; Holland Gin, 1 50a6 00; Scotch, 3 50a4 00; Domestic Porter, 3 00; French Brandy, 4 50a12 00.

HARDWARE—Swedes iron, 8a9; horse shoe, 8a8; round and square, 5a10; City Mills 6a6; Pittsburgh bar, 6; nail rod, 10a 12; band, 7a8; Nails, 4s to 60s, 5 75; 3s, common, 6 75; 3s, fine, 8 75. Plow steel, 11c; cast, 26a28c; German, 18a20.

DRUGS AND DYES—Bi-carb soda 7a8 per lb. Blue stone 18a20. Copperas 4a5. Epsom salts 5½a8. Madder 22a25. Opium 17 00a19 00 per pound. Alum, 8a10. Borax, 45. Brimstone, 8a10. Camphor, 1 20a1 40. Indigo, 1 20a1 60. Quinine, 2 75 per oz. Saltpetre, 12a20c per pound. Castor oil, quarts, 6 00a6 50; pints, 3 50a3 75; per gal., 3 75a4 00. Sweet oil, per dozen, 1 50a6 00; per gal., 1 45a3 50.

COW FEED.—Hay, 1 70a1 85 per 100 lbs. Peas, (scarce) 2 75 per bushel; wheat bran, 1 25 per 100 lbs; Oil meal 2¼c per lb.

LIME AND CEMENT—Cherokee lime, 55c per bushel; Chewackla, 60c. Hydraulic cement, 4 00 per barrel, James River 4 50 per bbl. Plaster of Paris, 6 00 per barrel.

POWDER AND SHOT—Rifle powder, per keg, 25 pounds, 7 25; blasting, 5 25. Patent shot, per bag, 3 75; buck, 3 00.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peeled Peaches 8a12c; not peeled 4a6c; Apples 4a5c.

Railroads.

THE
GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!
VIA
ATLANTA AND AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

THE EATING HOUSES

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this Line are affable accommodating to passengers.

NO CHANCE OF CARS
BETWEEN
West Point, Ga., & Wilmington, N. C.

Quick Time and Sure Connection
VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD

Passengers can purchase **Through Tickets** and have their **Baggage Checked** through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta,
TO
Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York,
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line

FARE AS LOW BY AUGUSTA
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars
ON
All Night Trains Leaving Atlanta
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

UNRIVALLED ON THE COAST.

Through Tickets on Sale at
Montgomery, West Point & Atlanta
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.

1870!

PASSENGERS DESIRING TO VISIT
ANY OF THE
Northern, Southern, Eastern,
—OR—
WESTERN CITIES
Should study well the attractions offered by the
WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
The celebrated Passenger Route of the South.

The Only Route from Atlanta
RUNNING A DOUBLE
DAILY THROUGH PASSENGER TRAIN,
Preventing the Possibility of a Delay of Twenty-Four (24) hours incident to lines running but one Daily Train.

The Passenger Equipment of this Road is Superior to that of any Road in the South.

In addition to the
LUXURIOUS COACHES
Of the Road, there are attached to all night trains the FAR FAMED
Pullman Sleepers,
Which furnish accommodations equal to a first-class Hotel.

There are on sale at reduced rates, for the summer season, TICKETS to
Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,
Alleghany Springs,
Coyner's Springs,
Black Springs,
Warm Springs,
Little Sweet Springs,
Bedford Alum Springs,
Montvale Springs,
Bonbeba Springs,
Natural Bridge, of Virginia,
Lookout Mountain,
Mammoth Cave,
Niagara Falls,
Hot Springs, of Arkansas.
And all other resorts
IN THE UNITED STATES.

This is the only Road in the South offering for sale Through Tickets to
Yokohama, Japan,
Hiogo, Japan,
Hong Kong, China,
Shanghai, China,
Nagasaki, China.

Steamers Leave San Francisco
—FOR—
CHINA AND JAPAN,
On the first day of each month.

Tickets can be purchased in all the principal cities. Baggage checked to destination and handled free. Ask for Tickets via
Western and Atlantic Railroad.

R. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. L. HARRIS,
Master Transportation and Supervisor.
FOSTER BLODGETT,
Superintendent.
L. M. HARRIS,
Southern Passenger Agent.
June28-dtf

KOSKOO!

AT
Wholesale and Retail

THE GREAT REPUTATION
Which KOSKOO has attained in all parts of country
AS A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE
which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have BEEN CURED by its use, is CONCLUSIVE PROOF of its REMARKABLE VALUE

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER,
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
BEING POSITIVELY
The Most Powerful Vegetable Alterative Yet Discovered.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood, as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions, this of bad blood is founded in truth.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad Digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues loose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, then in ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE diseases, and when long continued, results in serious lesions of the Brain, Liver, Lungs, or urinary apparatus. Much, very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are effected with scrofula in some form.

When the Blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the Blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life, and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will ensure to you.

KOSKOO,

AS A
Liver Invigorator!
STANDS UNRIVALLED
Being the only KNOWN Medicine
that EFFICIENTLY *stimulates* and CORRECTS the *hepatic secretions* and functional DERANGEMENTS of the LIVER, WITHOUT DEBILITATING the system. While it acts *freely* upon the Liver *instead of copious purging*, it *gradually changes* the discharges *to a perfectly natural state*

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dulness and drowsiness, sometimes, headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a raising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides; a grating pain in the side, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, etc.

KOSKOO!

Is a remedy of *Wonderful Efficacy* in the *cure* of diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. In these Affections it is as near a specific as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently, and surely. The Relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys can not estimate the *importance* of their *healing action*.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the Blood those effete matters which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the Urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to Urinate more frequently than natural, or when the Urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the Kidneys. the Urine being imperfectly secreted in the Kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and Urinary passages. When we recollect that medicine never reaches the Kidneys through the general circulation of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

KOSKOO!

Meets with GREAT SUCCESS in the CURE of

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken-down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work (mental and physical), are causing a chance of the nervous system to increase at a fearful rate.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; Periodical Headache, Dizziness, Noises or Ringing in the Head; Confusion of Ideas; Temporary Loss of Memory; Depression of Spirits; Starting during Sleep; Bad Dreams; Restless in Answering Questions; Dullness of Hearing; Twitching of the Face and Arms, which if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirium, Insanity, Imbecility, Apoplexy, etc., etc.

KOSKOO

Is NOT a secret quack remedy. FORMULA around each bottle. Recommended by the best Physicians, eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, etc.

The Best and Most Popular Medicine in Use.

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
ORGANIC CHEMIST,
Laboratory and Office, No. 8 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

LANDWARE

AT
Wholesale and Retail

TOMMEY

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
&
OUR STOCK IS LARGE
STEWART.

and varied. It consists of everything usually kept in a First-Class Hardware Store.

TOMMEY & STEWART,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
feb8-dly

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS
AND
MILLINERS.

HILL & KETCHAM,

257 *Canal Street, New York.*

INVITE the attention of the Southern trade to their complete assortment of

STRAWGOODS,

and all articles in the Millinery line, consisting of Straw, Silk and Velvet Hats, Shadows, Straw Cords and Tassels, Flowers and Feathers, Trimmings of all kinds, Bonnet and Hat Frames, etc.

Special attention is given to a line of Trimmed Goods, for country trade. Orders filled with great care. A trial of styles and prices is solicited.

HILL & KETCHAM,
257 Canal Street,
Between Broadway and Earles' Hotel
nov25-dly

ROSADALIS!

ROSADALIS

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Disease of the Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and she is confident are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleaner of the Blood I know of better rem dy.

Samuel G. McFadden, Murfreesboro' Tenn., says:

I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benjamin Bechtol, of Lima, Ohio, write I have suffered for twenty years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle o Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

DR CLEMENTS & CO.,
Proprietors
L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent, Atlanta, Ga., sells Rosadalis at Proprietors rates. may 1-dly

Chattahoochee House,
WEST POINT, GA.

THIS well known Railroad Dinner House has recently undergone thorough repairs, and the Proprietor is now better prepared to accommodate his guests than formerly.

The Bar is supplied with the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

W. L. WILLIAMS
may22-ly

DR. JOEL BRANHAM'S
1830 H 1870.
LIVER MEDICINE
YEISER & RAGLAND
Wholesale Druggists,
ROME, GA.
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

We have used Dr. Branham's Liver Medicine and cordially recommend it for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Chills and Fever, Headache, Dyspepsia, etc.

ALFRED IVERSON, Columbus, Ga.
JOHN HARKINS, Rome, Ga.
S. DUNLAP, " "
J. D. GREEN, " "
J. MARSHALL, Madison, Ga.
R. L. COOPER, Floyd County, Ga.
T. J. ROSS, New Orleans
G. M. HILLYER, Vicksburg, Miss.
W. R. FENNER, Petersburg, Va.
T. B. HARWELL, Eatonton, Ga.
apr26-dood3w3m

Don't Read This.
The best opportunity ever known for SPECULATION.
TWO Mechanics, Merchants and Farmers, this is to inform you that we will GIVE AWAY Three Hundred dollars cash each. Two for Five Thousand per annum.
For information apply to
J. BOYLES AUCTION HOUSE,
Nearly opposite National Hotel.
aug9-dly

LANDSBERG'S
LUMBER YARD,
OPPOSITE GEORGIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
SAWED SHINGLES & LATHS.
SASH, DOORS & BLINDS.
AND ALL
VARIETIES OF DRY
AND
Framing Lumber.
july6—dtf

Baltimore Notices.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ABOUT six weeks ago, a black and white Cow, with no mark or brand, but both horns off. A liberal reward will be given for information of her whereabouts by the undersigned.

C. HUGHES,
Boss and Shoe Maker,
Pryor street.
july3-dtf

The Summer Attraction.

The McDowell House, Newnan, Ga.

A NEW Brick Hotel, well constructed, and supplied with all modern conveniences, and the healthy climate, a retreat for invalids and the overworked merchants. Elegant fare, bountiful table, cleanliness and comfort. E. T. WHITE, Superintendent.
July5-dly Newnan, Ga.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.
july21-dly

feb13—dtf

To All Whom it May Concern.

YOUR attention is called to sections 377 and 378 of the City Code. They have been so amended that one notification from me is sufficient, and I now notify all parties, who comes under the scope of said sections, to remove all obstructions, Sweepings, Hair, Foul, Slop, or Washings, within six hours, and will say that you are not allowed to put the boxes, used to place such accumulation in, upon the street or sidewalk, except on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, when a Scavenger Cart will pass around and empty them.
apr30-dtf G. W. ANDERSON, Marshal.

Valuable Real Estate,
AT GAINESVILLE, GA., FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE built and occupied by Haise Bewdry, decon ed, a summer residence.

Any amount of Wood Land can be purchased, conveniently.

Apply to
E. A. GOWER,
At Cartersville,
Or, J. V. COBB,
Gainesville, Ga.

N. B.—Some Valuable Mill Property for sale in the immediate vicinity of Gainesville. apr19-dtf

DR. W. A. HOOTEN'S
INFIRMARY FOR THE BLIND,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES to perform the most remarkable cures of the age on the Eye. These wonderful works have already become matter of history, and are rapidly spreading their influence over the whole country. Any amount of unquestionable evidence can be readily furnished persons desiring information.

REFERENCES.

General John B. Gordon, President Southern Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.
General A. Austell, President National Bank, Atlanta, Ga
Ex Governor J. E. Brown, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. Dr. Jesse Boring, M. D., Professor Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.
Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Atlanta, Ga.
I. F. Cox, President Baptist Female College, Lagrange, Georgia.
Rev. H. W. Fuller, Pastor First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.
Prof. I. J. Morris, Auburn, Ala.
Hon. J. T. Clark, Cuthbert, Ga.
Hon. John Erskine, Judge U. S. D. C., Atlanta, Georgia.
Rev. I. J. Wood, Rome, Ga
Rev. N. H. Murphy, Hogansville, Ga.
Hon. C. B. Wooten, Dawson, Ga.
Rev. B. L. Ross, M. D., Fort Valley, Ga.
Hon. R. A. Turnipseed, Fort Gaines, Ga
Captain S. S. Dunlap, Macon, Ga.
G. S. Dasher, Conductor S. W. Railroad, Ga
Colonel B. A. Thornton, Columbus, Ga.
Hon. Wm. M. Tumlin, Cuthbert, Ga.
Colonel B. J. Smith, Cuthbert, Ga.
Rev. A. S. Worrell, Editor Baptist Sentinel and Pres. Lex. Female College, Ga.
Rev. Andy. W. Walker, Conwayboro', S. C.
F. B. Moodie, General Agent Mississippi Valley Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
Hon. W. H. C. Davenport, Lone Star, Texas.
Hon. C. A. Stanton, Plano, Collins county, Texas.
Hon. Thomas Pullum, Union Springs, Ala.
Rev. Morgan Calloway, Pres. Meth. Female College, Lagrange, Ga.
J. J. Toon, Proprietor Franklin Steam Printing House, Atlanta, Ga.
Rev. D. Shaver, Editor Index and Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution.

Infirmary on the corner of Collin and Baker streets. Office at Infirmary.

Bills for professional services, cash or its equivalent.

Persons writing on business will please inclose postage stamp.

For circulars, apply to
DR. W. A. HOOTEN,
or REV. J. F. HOOTEN,
Atlanta, Ga.
june19-d3m

BRICK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have at their kiln near Conyers, 125,000 first-class Brick now ready for delivery, which they will sell at a fair price, with sufficient force of hands in the Yard to keep a constant supply. The Yard is conveniently located on the Georgia Railroad. Any order sent up for Brick will be promptly filled. A sample of our Brick can be seen at the store of Tommey & Stewart, Atlanta, Georgia; also, as J. J. Spencer's office, Railroad Agent, Covington, Georgia, in a few days.
M. GALLAWAY,
D. T. WHITE.
July17-dtf

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE,
FROM
ATLANTA TO DAHLONEGA,

LEAVES Atlanta Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M. Stage office in Atlanta, at the United States Hotel, which is a first-class hotel—proprietors and clerks always ready and willing to accommodate. Passengers stopping at other hotels are requested to register their names for seat by 6 o'clock, A. M., of mail days, and they will be furnished a ticket when registered. Baggage taken to and from the office free of charge.

JOHN CAIN, Jr., Proprietor.
Atlanta, July 3, 1870.

P. S.—Express packages taken to and from the office. All other packages desired to be sent by the Hack will be received and delivered at the Stage Office and at McAfee, Kellogg & Co.'s store on Peachtree street.

I will also act as agent in reference to any land lots in Forsyth county. Address me at Cumming, Georgia. july8-dtf

BUILDING PAPER.

This is a hard, compact paper, like an ordinary book-cover, and is saturated with tar and used on the outside of frame buildings, under the clapboards, also under shingles and floors, to keep out damp, cold and heat. It is also used on the inside, not saturated, instead of Plastering, and makes a warm and cheap wall. It costs only from $8 to $20 (according to size) to cover houses on the outside. Samples and descriptive circular sent free

Address W. F. FITCH,
No. 2 North Street, Baltimore,
General Agent for the Southeast.
aug2-deo 2m

OLD CAROLINA BITTERS.

A DELIGHTFUL TONIC

We take great pleasure in offering the
Old Carolina Bitters
to the public. They are compounded with great care, and contain some of the best Tonics in the Pharmacopeia. As evidences of the superiority of our Bitters over all others, we have certificates from many of the leading physicians in our State, who have prescribed them in their practice.

THE OLD CAROLINA BITTERS
Will be found invaluable for
Want of Appetite,
General Debility,
Chills and Fever and Dyspepsia.

We do not offer our Bitters as a cure for all diseases, but as an Aromatic Tonic, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists in Atlanta. Principal Depot, GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Importers of Choice Drugs and Chemicals.
jan27-dly Charleston, S. C.

BILL-HEADS, LABELS, LETTER-HEADS, and in fact every variety of Mercantile Printing done at THE CONSTITUTION office with dispatch.

Sealed Proposals.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST, 1, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until August 15th for the several privileges of Keeping Restaurants and Eating Houses on the FAIR GROUNDS, Atlanta, during the coming State Fair; Bar privileges not included. The bidding is competitive or considerable magnitude, bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees of the parties' ability to carry out the contract. It is believed that the privileges will exceed TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER DAY, and, perhaps, twenty thousand dollars.

Address all communications to
J. C. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent,
aug4-dtw Atlanta, Ga.

Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Lawrenceville and Scottsboro, Augusta, Savannah News, Savannah, will please copy and send bills to this office.

THE MERCHANTS OF GEORGIA,

VISITING New York this season, I would respectfully ask to call at

DAY & HALSEY'S, 246 CANAL ST.,

Before buying their Hardware, and if those of my friends who buy on orders, will

SEND ME THEIR ORDERS,

At the above house, they shall be filled as carefully and as cheap as though they were present.

Address JNO. E. HART,
Care Day & Halsey,
July21-dlm 246 Canal street, New York.

Sam'l A. Echols'
Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.
BROAD STREET, (BY THE BRIDGE.)

CALL and examine, or send for illustrated catalogue and price list. Free.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
Philadelphia Ornamental
IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
Settees, Arbors, Chairs, Summer Houses,
IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, etc.
PATENT WIRE WORK,
Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, etc.
BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our Foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for Bronze Castings of Statuary, colossal, heroic and life-size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection.
apr 5—d6m

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR!

LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE
RAFFLED FOR
—AT THE—
Grand Raffle and Sale
IN CALHOUN, GEORGIA,
OCTOBER 24th, 1870.

Every Ticket Guaranteed a Prize, no mistake, no humbug.

No Stockholder permitted to purchase or be interested in a Ticket.

1st Capital Prize—One plantation lying on Coosawattee river, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, valued at $6,000
2d Prize—One Lot Creek Bottom Land, lying on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, well timbered, valued at ... 3,000
3d Prize—One small River Farm, within one half mile of the Depot at Calhoun, valued at 2,00
4th Prize—One House and Lot in the town of Calhoun, on Railroad side of, fronting Depot, eligibly located, valued at ... 2,000
5th Prize—One Livery and Sale Stable and Lot, new building put up upon the most modern improvements 2,000
6th Prize—One pair very large, extra size young Mules, Carriage and Harness, all new 1,000
7th Prize—One Lot and Dwelling near Calhoun House Hotel 1,000
8th Prize—One Business House and Lot on Railroad street 1,000
9th Prize—One Business House and Lot on Railroad street 1,000
10th Prize—One pair extra large, fine match Horses 600
11th Prize—One Dwelling, 6 rooms and acre Lot, within 300 yards of the Courthouse, on Wall street 1,500
12th Prize—One large dwelling two acre Lot, good well of water and all necessary outbuildings 2,000
13th Prize—One pair fine match Horses 500
14th Prize—One Lot and Stable, fronting Wall street 400
15th Prize—One House and Lot near the Academy 300
16th Prize—160 acres Land in Gilmer county, 60
17th Prize—One Fine Buggy, Harness, etc., 350
18th Prize—One Fine Buggy, Harness, etc., 345
19th Prize—One Fine Buggy, Harness, etc., 340
20th Prize—One Fine Buggy, Harness, etc., 275
21st Prize—One new Iron-axle Wagon, Couch Harness, etc 250
22d Prize—One new Iron-axle Wagon, Couch Harness, etc 250
Also, 25,000 Pr. zes, consisting of all articles kept in a first-class store, such as Watches, Saddles, Boots, Hats, and other artic es too numerous to mention. Prizes valued at from $1 to $6,000.

There will be 26,975 tickets issued and sold. Every Ticket will be duplicated, the purchaser holding one, the other to be filed in the office. On the day of the Raffle the 26,975 duplicate Tickets will be placed in a wheel, and the first drawn out will be entitled to Raffle for the highest Prize, and the two remaining Tickets will be placed in wheel No. 2. Wheel No. 1 will again be turned and the next three Tickets drawn will be entitled to Raffle for the 2d Prize, and the two remaining Tickets will also be placed in wheel No. 2; and so it will proceed until wheel No. 1 is composed of all Tickets; then wheel No. 2 will be turned and drawn from the same as No. 1, and the remaining two Tickets, after each draws, will be placed in wheel No. 1, and so continue to draw from wheel Nos. 1 and 2 until the 26,975 Tickets are drawn; thereby giving each and every one a chance and prize.

The Raffle will be conducted with six dice thrown from one box, at the same time. In the event there be a tie between the contestants, a throw from each will determine the fortunate one.

Refer to Hon. W. H. Dabney, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel E. M. Lewis, Calhoun, Ga.; H. C. Hunt, Clerk Superior Court; D. W. Neel, Ordinary, and other County Officers of Gordon county.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For every 10 Tickets sold the Agent will be entitled to one extra Ticket. Money sent for Tickets by Express or Registered Letter (if by mail at sender's risk) will be promptly attended to.

All communications, or orders, enclosing stamp, should be addressed to H. K. HICKS & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Calhoun, Ga.

EMORY COLLEGE,
OXFORD, GEORGIA.

FALL TERM, 1870, begins August 17th, and ends last of November.

FACULTY.

Rev. LUTHER M. SMITH, D. D. and Professor of Mental and Moral science, and Evidences of Christianity.
Rev. A. REAMS, D. D. LL. D., Professor (elect) of Agricultural Chemistry.
Rev. G. W. STONE, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Civil Engineering.
Rev. JOSIAH LEWIS, Jr., A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.
Rev. J. O. A. CLARK, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature.
Rev. I. S. HOPKINS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physical Science.
L. G. C. LAMAR, LL. D., Professor (elect of History and Belles Lettres.
SIDNEY LEWIS, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department.

Tuition, $30 00, payable in advance.
Board in private families $15 to to $20 00 per month; Mess board $8 00 to $12 00.
For further information address the President.
L. S. HOPKINS, Secretary Faculty.

Farm for Sale.

By CHISOLM, SMITH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, Two Small Farms, containing fifty acres each, or the one hundred acres together. There are sixteen acres heavy timber on one-half and twelve on the other. The land, if divided, will be cut in half from East to West. Said lands lie on the Griffin road, four miles from West End, and a part of land lot No. 94, is in a good state of cultivation and lies well. If not sold before the first Tuesday in August, I will sell said property at public sale, at the City Hall.

Terms—One-